



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

July 12, 2000

H.R. 4063

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park Establishment Act of 2000

As passed by the House of Representatives on July 11, 2000

SUMMARY

Assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 4063 would cost the federal government between \$6.5 million and \$10.5 million over the next three years and about \$0.8 million annually thereafter. Because the act would allow the Secretary of the Interior to collect and spend donations, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply, but CBO estimates that any revenues and resulting direct spending would be minimal and largely offsetting.

H.R. 4063 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). State and local governments could incur some costs as a result of the legislation's enactment, but such costs would be voluntary.

MAJOR PROVISIONS

H.R. 4063 would establish the Rosie the Riveter-World War II Home Front National Historical Park in Richmond, California. The National Park Service (NPS) would administer the park, which would consist of historical sites related to the themes of Rosie the Riveter such as World War II-era shipyards, housing and daycare centers, as well as a number of local parks and memorials such as the Shimada Peace Memorial Park. The act would authorize the NPS to acquire some of these sites (including the daycare centers and a nearby hospital), to protect these resources through cooperative agreements with their current owners to provide technical assistance, and in some cases to help interpret and restore historic structures. It also would authorize the NPS to lease the Ford Assembly Building to establish an education center, which would serve as the primary visitor contact facility for the new park.

H.R. 4063 would direct the NPS to develop a general management plan for the park and make recommendations concerning other sites that should be linked or added to the park. The act also would require the agency to conduct a theme study of the World War II home front to determine whether other sites in the United States should be included in the National Park System.

Section 5 of H.R. 4063 would authorize the appropriation of whatever sums are necessary to (1) acquire specified properties within the park's boundaries, (2) preserve and interpret park resources (including funds to conduct oral histories), and (3) provide visitor services. In addition, the act would authorize the appropriation of \$1 million for the purchase of historical artifacts. Finally, the legislation would authorize the NPS to accept and use donations of funds, property, and services.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Based on information provided by the NPS and assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that the federal government would spend between \$6.5 million and \$10.5 million over the next three years to implement H.R. 4063. Most of the funds would be used to develop the education center at the Ford Assembly Building—between \$2.7 million and \$6.7 million—depending on the size of the facility and on the availability of nonfederal funding. Other one-time costs of about \$2.4 million would be incurred to acquire artifacts, restore buildings, develop required plans and studies, and other activities under cooperative agreements. Finally, we estimate that it would cost \$1.4 million to administer the new park during the three-year development period. Once all facilities have been developed, CBO estimates that ongoing costs to operate and maintain the new park would be about \$0.8 million annually, beginning in fiscal year 2004.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act sets up pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. H.R. 4063 would authorize the NPS to accept and use donations for the new historical park. Such donations are recorded in the budget as governmental receipts, and spending of the gifts would be considered new direct spending. Based on information provided by the agency, CBO estimates that both receipts and direct spending under this provision would be less than \$500,000 annually.

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